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Riot Police Fight Demonstrators In Polish Cities

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

WARSAW — With truncheons, water cannons, flares and tear gas, riot police battled demonstrators in Warsaw and other cities Monday as protests against the martial law government increased.

The violence began in Warsaw shortly after 4 a.m. when a crowd of about 10,000 assembled in Castle Square in the Old Town area and chanting slogans in support of the suspended labor union Solidarity, tried to march to Victory Square four blocks away.

The police, carrying shields and swinging truncheons, charged the crowd. The crowd retreated into the narrow, cobblestoned streets and, breaking into knots of several dozen, engaged in hit-and-run clashes with the police that continued as night fell.

Flares Are Fired

Groups broke away to carry the demonstration to other parts of the city, including Warsaw University, Dziesięciu Square and the main central thoroughfares of Marszałkowska and Jerozolimska, where a heavily equipped squadron of riot police fired flares to protect the Communist Party Central Committee building.

By evening, as clouds of tear gas hung over the city, helicopters hovered overhead and ambulances screamed down major streets. Warsaw seemed to be besieged city. In many places the red flags of the Communist Party, put up for Saturday's May Day celebration, were ripped down and thrown into gutters.

The number of injured was not immediately known. Journalists saw scores of persons beaten by police and one or two struck by flares fired from close range. An ambulance driver said three hours after the clashes began that he knew of four injuries severe enough to require hospitalization.

State television said in an early broadcast that the authorities were considering reimposing a curfew. A nationwide curfew that had been imposed when martial law was declared last Dec. 13 was lifted Sunday night because of what the government said was a growing climate of law and order.

Warsaw television said riots continued into the night in Gdańsk and other cities. Solidarity sources said earlier that demonstrations were planned in Gdańsk,



Francis Pym, the British foreign secretary, at a news conference Monday at the United Nations on the Falklands crisis.

U.S. Willing to Accept October Summit Talks

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Reagan will accept an invitation from Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev for a summit meeting in October aimed at breaking the stalemate on nuclear arms control, White House officials said Monday.

Mr. Reagan said earlier this year that he hoped Mr. Brezhnev would meet him in mid-June at the United Nations, where Mr. Reagan is to deliver a major address on disarmament. But on April 17, Mr. Brezhnev called instead for an October meeting.

The Washington Post, in a report confirmed later by White House officials, said that Mr. Reagan was now agreeable to meeting with Mr. Brezhnev in October. The Post said U.S. officials

had discussed the invitation with Soviet Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin, and added that Austria and Ireland are the two most likely sites for the talks.

Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, later told reporters, "As the president has said for a long time, he will consider a summit meeting with Brezhnev to be held at an appropriate time. Such meetings should be well-prepared and hold reasonable prospects for positive results."

Mr. Speakes' statement did not acknowledge acceptance of Mr. Brezhnev's summit proposal, but officials indicated the wording was not intended to deny the earlier report.

The pressure on Mr. Reagan to participate in a summit has mounted with the expanding debate on the possibility of a nuclear war and calls for a nuclear weapons freeze.

U.S. officials have indicated that Mr. Reagan might deliver a major foreign policy address this month. Some observers expect him to make an affirmative statement on arms reduction before his trip to Europe starting June 2.

During his trip, which will take him to Paris, Rome, London, Bonn and Berlin, Mr. Reagan is expected to face large anti-nuclear and anti-American demonstrations.

In Hamburg, the newspaper *Die Welt* said in a dispatch that Mr. Reagan's advisers are considering a meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Brezhnev during the European tour, perhaps in Berlin on June 11 or 12.

Tired to Sink'

Asked whether it was intended to sink the Argentine cruiser or cripple it, the spokesman said: "My understanding is that if a shot is fired, the shot is fired to sink."

Beside the cruiser, Argentina's navy has one aircraft carrier, seven destroyers, seven frigates, four submarines (one of them knocked out in an earlier British assault on South Georgia), nine patrol craft, two fast gunboats and two torpedo boats, according to the latest edition of the reference book *Jane's Fighting Ships*.

Monday's announcement that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Members of the Polish militia watched Solidarity's May Day demonstration in central Warsaw.

INSIDE

The Iran Plot

Kazem Sharamadari, 82, a religious leader accused of supporting a plot to overthrow Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has repented and asked for forgiveness, the Iranian news agency said. The agency did not say whether Ayatollah Khomeini agreed to grant a pardon. Page 4.

Amoco Cadiz

When the supertanker Amoco Cadiz sailed into disaster four years ago off the Brittany coast of France, it spawned the most expensive maritime litigation case in history. The legalized legal battle starts in Chicago. Page 4.

TOMORROW

Saudi Arabia

A 12-page supplement on industrialization and development in Saudi Arabia will appear in tomorrow's IHT.

Aviation officials of European countries sought the agreement because they wanted to end some of the fare wars that they believe contributed to combined losses of more than \$500 million on the North Atlantic routes last year and to allow airlines once again to set fares through IATA.

In return, U.S. government agencies such as the Civil Aeronautics Board, which has tried to increase competition on North Atlantic flights, gained some flexibility in pricing, which the CAB con-

British Sub Torpedoes Cruiser; Argentina 'Presumes' It Is Sunk

QE2 Drafted For Use as Troop Carrier

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — As naval warfare around the Falkland Islands intensified, the British government said Monday that it would send an infantry brigade of about 3,000 men to the South Atlantic, raising to about 8,000 the number of troops committed to the recovery of the islands from Argentina.

To transport the brigade, the government is requisitioning the Queen Elizabeth 2 luxury liner, the last transatlantic passenger ship, throwing into havoc the vacation plans of thousands of tourists. The announcement brought back memories of World War II when the QE2's legal predecessors, the Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mary, transported tens of thousands of U.S. troops to Britain for the war effort.

In the space of a few hours Monday morning, the Defense Ministry announced that a nuclear submarine had torpedoed Argentina's second largest warship, the cruiser General Belgrano, and that helicopters sank a patrol boat and damaged another without any British losses. The General Belgrano, known as the USS Phoenix before being sold to Argentina in 1951, was a survivor of Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941.

The ministry did not provide any information on casualties in either attack.

Ian MacDonald, a ministry spokesman, said that the cruiser was operating Sunday evening south of the Falklands outside the 200-mile (320-kilometer) total exclusion zone and "presented a significant threat to our ships in the vicinity of the Falkland Islands."

Aside from the blockade area enforced since Friday, Britain has proclaimed a "bubble" around the task force and has warned that any Argentine vessels in the vicinity of the ships "would encounter an appropriate response."

The patrol boats, believed to be converted tugs, were attacked north of East Falkland, 90 miles inside the zone, after they fired on a Sea King reconnaissance helicopter, Mr. MacDonald said. Lynx helicopters from destroyers or frigates in the task force "then engaged the ships with missiles," he said, sinking one and damaging the other.

The helicopters returned safely and later lifesaving equipment was dropped close to the damaged vessel, he said. There was no information on survivors from the sunken ship which may have carried as many as 28 sailors.

A spokesman said that the attack on the General Belgrano was in accordance with orders given to Rear Adm. John F. Woodward, the task force commander, based on the right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

Asked whether it was intended to sink the Argentine cruiser or cripple it, the spokesman said: "My understanding is that if a shot is fired, the shot is fired to sink."

Beside the cruiser, Argentina's navy has one aircraft carrier, seven destroyers, seven frigates, four submarines (one of them knocked out in an earlier British assault on South Georgia), nine patrol craft, two fast gunboats and two torpedo boats, according to the latest edition of the reference book *Jane's Fighting Ships*.

Monday's announcement that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Ian MacDonald, a British Defense Ministry spokesman, as he announced Monday that the liner Queen Elizabeth 2 had been requisitioned to transport an infantry brigade to the Falklands.

No Report On Fate of 1,000 Aboard

From Agency Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — The Argentine military high command said Monday that the cruiser General Belgrano, Argentina's second largest warship, was presumed sunk after being torpedoed by a British submarine in the South Atlantic on Sunday.

The high command said earlier that the 13,645-ton ship had been hit by one torpedo outside the 200-mile (320-kilometer) blockade zone imposed by Britain around the Falkland Islands on Friday.

The British Defense Ministry said in London on Monday night that it had no confirmation of the Argentine report.

Argentine Report

An Argentine communiqué gave no word on the fate of the estimated 1,000 sailors aboard the ship, which was attacked by a nuclear-powered British submarine Sunday night.

It was the Argentine Navy's only cruiser.

The Argentine communiqué said: "The Joint Chiefs of Staff inform that as a result of the attack suffered by the cruiser General Belgrano at 55 degrees, 24 minutes south latitude, and 61 degrees 32 minutes west longitude, reported in Communiqué 15, indications exist to make us presume it sank."

Argentine naval sources refused comment on a British claim that helicopters sank one Argentine patrol boat and damaged another north of the islands.

A source said the Argentine Navy had sent ships "to provide help if necessary" to the General Belgrano, which was torpedoed near Isla de los Estados (Island of the States) off the tip of South America and outside the 200-mile war zone declared by Britain around the islands.

The cruiser is the largest ship in the Argentine Navy after the aircraft carrier 25th of May.

An Argentine government source who asked not to be identified also said the ruling junta rejected a new peace plan that Argentina claimed was proposed by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Sovereignty Issue

The peace proposal, sent via President Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru, was rejected Monday by Argentina, which said it was similar to the Haig proposal presented April 27.

Argentine leaders objected to the earlier plan's failure to consider Argentina's insistence on sovereignty over the islands, which were seized from Britain on April 2 after 149 years of British administration.

The Argentine source said his government "would not be surprised if Haig tries again to repeat his proposal in the next few days via another channel."

The source added: "Of course we will reject it again, and thus we will appear before world opinion as an intransigent, stubborn and warlike country."

In Washington, a State Department spokesman declined comment on Argentina's rejection of the plan, which called for a ceasefire and withdrawal of forces from the islands. Mr. Haig discussed it with Peru's president Sunday night before the Argentine rebuff.

Claims Are Reduced

The Argentine Joint Chiefs of Staff on Sunday night reduced their victory claims over British forces in the fighting, which began Saturday when British warplanes bombed the airfield at Stanley, the Falklands capital.

The new report said two Sea Harrier fighter-bombers had been shot down and six more probably crashed in the sea. It said Argentine planes damaged three unidentified British frigates and hit "several" other vessels.

Argentina previously had said that its forces downed 11 British planes and two helicopters and had damaged four frigates, an aircraft carrier and "some destroyers."

The Argentines have admitted losing two Mirage-type Dagger fighters. The British have said that they downed two Argentine Mirages and one Canberra bomber, and damaged another Canberra.

Neither side has told of casualties among soldiers.

The conflict has sharpened rapidly since the weekend, when the British task force launched air raids against military targets on the Falklands.

Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, the Argentine president, conferred Sunday with his Cabinet and the two other members of the junta, the air force and navy chiefs, to discuss their next moves.

Gen. Galtieri said Argentina (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

White House Reportedly Agrees To Sell Jets and Missiles to Jordan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has reached agreement with Jordan on the sale of F-5 fighter planes and Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, sources here said Monday.

The sale is to be submitted to Congress after the November congressional election, said the sources, who requested anonymity. Under the law, Congress can block the sale, which is certain to run into objections from supporters of Israel.

Bid for Linkage

The sources said that a U.S. delegation headed by Francis J. West Jr., assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, will discuss the deal with Jordanian officials.

But they said a Jordanian request for two squadrons of F-16 jet fighters and mobile Hawk missiles was turned down.

According to the sources, State Department officials wanted to tie the sale of the F-5s and Stinger missiles with participation by Jordan in the Jordanian Air Force.

The Stinger is a shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missile designed for use by infantrymen.

Jordan wanted the mobile Hawk missiles for its air defenses. It now depends entirely on fixed-position Hawk missiles.

Weinberger Discussed Sale

Defense Secretary Caspar W.

Weinberger said on a visit in February to Amman that he had discussed with Jordanian officials the possibility of a sale of U.S. F-16

fighters and mobile Hawks.

in negotiations between Israel and Egypt, but the Pentagon vetoed the recommendation.

Jordan has boycotted the peace treaty between the two countries and declined to participate in talks over autonomy for Palestinian Arabs living on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

The sources said Jordan would be allowed to purchase 36 of the F-5s, which are produced by the Northrop Corp. The aircraft is considered to be substantially more effective than the F-5Es now in the Jordanian Air Force.

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6 Soviet Spy Satellites Reportedly Watching South Atlantic Region

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has placed six and possibly eight intelligence-gathering satellites over the South Atlantic to watch Argentine and British military movements, according to military analysts here.

The analysts said they presumed that some of the information from the satellites was being passed to the Argentine government. But they said they had no proof that the Soviet Union had been informing the Argentines.

A senior State Department official said Argentine leaders had told Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that they would not accept such help from the Soviet Union. But the official said that policy might change in the future, which would mean a sharp shift in policy for the military junta.

The United States has two photographic satellites over the region, and Washington has been passing whatever information it gets to the British, the analysts said.

Details of the Soviet and U.S. satellite operations appeared in Defense Daily, a newsletter published in Washington, and were confirmed, with some elaboration, by the analysts.

Officials Disagree On Pop Culture, Pravda Reports

MOSCOW — A fierce debate is taking place at the Soviet Ministry of Culture over the growing influence of Western-style pop culture among young Russians, Pravda said Monday.

The newspaper severely criticized some young musicians who, it said, betray the spirit of traditional folk culture and "mindlessly copy the model of Western popular music."

"The soloists of one musical group related with pleasure how people often smashed glass at their concerts and how they required large detachments of police to control them," it said. "The pulsing lights, the smoke and the convulsive rhythm of the music lead a part of the audience to tap its feet and whistle."

The Pravda article was the most authoritative in a recent series of press attacks on pop culture. But opinions clearly differ within the Communist youth leadership on how far authorities can go in discouraging the trend without alienating young people.

A recent Culture Ministry conference on popular music concerts produced "exchanges of opinion and heated arguments, which demonstrated that the discussion was timely and expedient," Pravda said.

Despite efforts by several U.S. administrations to seek greater cooperation in weapons development, the current situation is "largely a facade," one of the sponsors, Sen. William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, said in a speech on the Senate floor.

"Neither NATO as a military organization, nor the defense industries supporting it, have functioned as unified and integrated systems," Sen. Roth added. "There is, in short, less to NATO than meets the eye."

The nonbinding resolution sponsored by Sen. Roth, Sen. John H. Glenn Jr., Democrat of Ohio, and Sen. Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, said the conventional forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are "qualitatively uneven and quantitatively inferior" to those of the Warsaw Pact.

To help remedy this imbalance, it asked President Reagan to propose at the NATO summit meeting in Bonn in June that the allies "pool their defense efforts and resources to create, at acceptable costs, a credible, collective conventional force for the defense of the North Atlantic area."

The Soviet Union placed the most recent of the satellites, Cosmos 1354, into orbit Wednesday to intercept communications. It is the second electronic listening satellite the Soviet Union has put up in the region; the first was Cosmos 1346 on March 31, before the Argentine seizure of the islands on April 2.

The Russians also put up a radar sensing satellite, Cosmos 1345, on March 31. That device picks up radio transmissions, particularly from ships.

Photographic Capsules

On the day of the Argentine seizure of the Falklands, the Russians sent up a photographic reconnaissance satellite, Cosmos 1347, that is capable of taking high-resolution pictures of objects on the ground. That satellite drops photographic capsules when it passes over the Soviet Union.

Nearly three weeks later, as the British fleet steamed through the South Atlantic on April 21, the Soviet Union sent up another radar-sensing satellite, Cosmos 1351, presumably to track ship movements. Another photographic satellite, Cosmos 1352, was put up at the same time.

The Russians are believed to have sent up two more photographic satellites, Cosmos 1350 on April 16 and Cosmos 1353 on April 23, but the analysts said they were not certain.

The analysis also pointed out that photographic surveillance has been limited lately at best. Winter is beginning in that area, meaning the days have been growing shorter. In addition, the weather has generally been foul and overcast. Thus, radar and communication interceptions have been much more useful than photographic monitoring, the analysts said.

Military analysts also said, however, that the British fleet was capable of masking its transmissions with jammers or deception devices. They are also equipped with radar-sensing devices.

While Argentina was believed to lack most highly technical intelligence-gathering devices, the military analysts said the Argentines had been conducting long-range photo reconnaissance of the British fleet by means of commercial aircraft.

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In a speech in this town in central France, Mr. Mitterrand said recent incidents show that France is being used as a battleground for "international antagonisms," adding that "this terrorism is for the most part an imported article, made abroad."

Eight persons, including two foreign diplomats, have been killed in terrorist attacks in France this year. Two Syrian diplomats were expelled last month after a car bomb killed one person and injured 60 others in Paris.

He wanted, he said, "to live in a country where a man can work honestly and does not need to live in constant fear." His decision was prompted by the Polish government's declared readiness to let internees leave the country.

But, as Mr. Tabin has discovered, it is not as easy as it sounds. Mr. Tabin, 42, has visited, by his count, nine Western embassies in search of a visa for himself, his wife and their two children — those of the United States, Canada, Britain, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, West Germany, France and Austria.

"They all say the same thing — they can only give me a visa if I already have a close relative living there," he said. "And I have none."

Mr. Tabin, who is admittedly unfamiliar with immigration procedures, began to think that perhaps Western governments want the Solidarity union activists and independent intellectuals to remain in Poland "to make more trouble for the Communists."

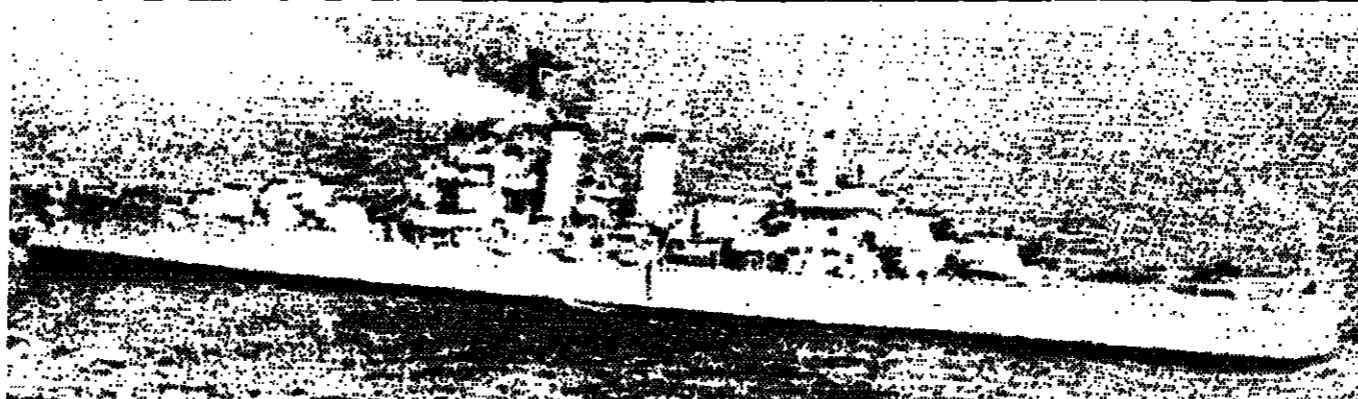
Most of those interested in emigrating to the West are from mid-March to mid-April, 6,805 persons had been detained, of whom all but about 2,000 have now been released. The figures from the embassies therefore indicate one of every 10 internees is interested in leaving Poland, a higher proportion than had been expected.

The government asserts that as of mid-March, 6,805 persons had been detained, of whom all but about 2,000 have now been released. The figures from the embassies therefore indicate one of every 10 internees is interested in leaving Poland, a higher proportion than had been expected.

The government's decision to allow internees to leave, first raised by Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski at a meeting with Western European diplomats Jan. 4, was condemned by many countries in the West as a form of deportation.

By a kind of consensus, the internees themselves arrived at the position that emigration was a private matter to be left to the conscience of each individual. But many say a certain stigma was attached to those who wanted to leave, as if they were running out of the struggle to revive the union and resume liberalization.

So far, not a single well-known Solidarity leader or major adviser to the union has given any indication that he wants to leave.



Argentina's second largest warship, the cruiser General Belgrano, shown here in a file photo, was reported by Britain to have

been severely damaged by torpedoes from a nuclear-powered submarine Sunday night just outside the British blockade zone.

Film War' in Argentina Has Mixed Results

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina is frequently showing footage of A-4 Skyhawks screaming into the sky, or an Argentine frigate, rocking in rough water, firing toward a distant target while the blue and white Argentine flags snap in the breeze.

The footage seems intended to evoke the drama of the battle in the South Atlantic, 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) from here, and to suggest that Argentina probably is winning.

But a viewer who has seen the film a few times suddenly realizes that something is wrong. The problem is the surging backdrop music is the theme from "Chariots of Fire," the Oscar-winning film about two determined British athletes who triumphed in the 1924 Olympics.

Until Saturday's fighting between Argentine and British forces, "Chariots of Fire" had been a popular film here. Some Argentines even found themselves applauding the triumph of the two athlete heroes.

Then the junta decided that some of the films showing in this capital might not be the best thing for stiffening morale and patriotism. "Coming Home," the Jane Fonda and Jon Voight anti-Vietnam War film, was shut down and "Z," the Costa-Gavras denunciation of the former Greek military regime, was suspended by the Film Classification Board "because of the circumstances in which the country presently finds itself." The last to go was "Chariots of Fire."

When a British attack on the Falklands appeared imminent, foreign journalists were ordered out of southern Argentina.

In the south, some journalists had been able to glean a sense of the war effort by hanging around Comodoro Rivadavia and other cities with air bases; three British journalists whose reporting aroused Argentine suspicions have been jailed in the southernmost

town of Ushuaia since April 13 on charges of espionage.

At a seminar organized by the military for foreign journalists and television reporters, José Teófilo Goyret, a retired general, said there were many precedents for the evacuation of correspondents from a war zone for security reasons. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have set up a press room where communiques are quickly distributed in Spanish and English and where a soft-spoken naval officer, Capt. Enrique de León, fields questions.

Sunny Weather

Soon after 6:30 p.m. Saturday, after the British claimed to have knocked out the main Falklands airfield, Capt. de León showed a videotape of an Argentine C-130 transport plane landing in sunny weather on a clearly undamaged airstrip on the archipelago. The officer said the footage had been shot at 4:40 p.m. and transmitted to Buenos Aires.

"How do we know this was taken

today?" asked one British journalist.

"All I can say is that you have to believe me," answered Capt. de León.

On Saturday, an early communiqué on the fighting promised to furnish the name of a British Harrier pilot who was said to have been captured after his plane was shot down over Stanley, or Puerto Argentino, as it has been renamed by the junta. On Sunday the pilot's name was still unknown.

Some administration policy-makers are concerned that Argentina's confrontation with Britain may prompt President Leopoldo Galtieri to start building a nuclear bomb, especially if a peaceful or military resolution of the Falklands dispute results in a loss of face for Buenos Aires.

Sen. Alan Cranston of California, the Democratic whip, said in the Senate recently that Argentina had "the theoretical capability to produce nuclear bomb-grade material in significant quantities within the next two years."

The Central Intelligence Agency has estimated that Argentina could build a nuclear weapon within three to five years, if it chooses to do so.

Peaceful" Explosion

Adm. Carlos Castro Madero, head of Argentina's National Commission on Atomic Energy, has repeatedly said that his country would not develop atomic weapons. But he has consistently declined to rule out the possibility of detonating a "peaceful" nuclear explosion.

The focus of U.S. concern is Argentina's unwillingness, so far, to accept international monitoring of a small, nearly completed pilot plant designed to separate plutonium and uranium from nuclear fuel. Argentina has refused to accept international inspection at the reprocessing plant, situated at Ezeiza, near Buenos Aires, because it says that it was produced without foreign help and is, therefore, not subject to international safeguards.

In an interview last fall, Adm. Castro Madero said the plant, which can reprocess up to 25 tons

Argentina Is Reported Nearly Able to Produce Nuclear Weapons Fuel

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Argentina will soon be able to make its own weapons-grade nuclear material, according to administration and congressional officials.

Although there have been no startling developments in Argentina's atomic energy program, Reagan administration officials say that the program has come under increased scrutiny because of the Falkland Islands crisis.

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Sen. Alan Cranston of California, the Democratic whip, said in the Senate recently that Argentina had "the theoretical capability to produce nuclear bomb-grade material in significant quantities within the next two years."

Argentina opened in Atucha-1 reactor, built with West Germany's help, in 1974. A second reactor, also German-supplied, is expected to open in the mid-1980s. A third, supplied by Canada, is scheduled to start later this year.

On April 3, Argentina opened a nuclear plant to produce fuel for its reactors. Adm. Castro Madero called the plant "a step toward self-sufficiency that will free Argentina from scientific and technological colonialism."

The production line that manufactures fuel for Atucha-1 is subject to international inspection. A second line, intended to supply fuel for the Canadian-built reactor, is not subject to inspection. The Argentines built it themselves after Canada refused to provide assistance.

On April 6, Argentina announced that the Soviet Union had agreed to enrich 4 tons of low-grade Argentine uranium into 220 pounds of 20-percent-enriched uranium fuel.

The International Atomic Energy Agency recently conducted inspections in Argentina and found no irregularities. However, the agency has been unsuccessfully trying to negotiate a single safeguards agreement that would cover all Argentine nuclear plants.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Leak Said to Halt French Reactor

PARIS — France has stopped indefinitely its most advanced nuclear research reactor after reports of leaking sodium, official sources said Monday.

However, the sources said that neither individuals nor the environment were endangered by the leak at the Marcoule nuclear center in southern France last Thursday and Friday.

The small 250-megawatt reactor went into operation in 1973. It is a prototype for the advanced Superphenix reactors being developed by France. The controversial reactors produce a by-product of plutonium that can be used to fuel atomic reactors or to produce weapons.

Vatican Workers Threaten Strike

VATICAN CITY — Vatican employees on Monday held what is believed to be the first labor protest in the tiny city-state's history and threatened to strike if a new contract is not agreed to soon.

About 1,100 members of the Association of Lay Vatican Employees marched silently for about half a mile inside the Vatican walls. There were no slogans shouted or placards waved.

Mariano Cerullo, president of the association, said that all but seven members signed a document that threatens a two-hour strike at the start of every work shift if an agreement in principle is not reached by May 31. Negotiations are due later this week.

The employees are demanding, among other things, increased salaries, more benefits and changes in their pension plan.

Terrorist Criticizes Search for Moro

ROME — A Red Brigades terrorist who has turned informer told a court Monday that police could have rescued former Premier Aldo Moro had they mounted a search as effective as the one that freed U.S. Army Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier.

Antonio Savasta, convicted ringleader of the gang that kidnapped Gen. Dozier in December, made the statement in a trial of 63 suspected terrorists charged with the 1978 kidnapping and murder of Moro, then president of the Christian Democratic Party, and 16 other killings between 1976 and 1980.

Mr. Savasta, 27, who has turned state's evidence, said the Brigades had no contact with the Israeli secret service or Libya and that the only major contact with a foreign group he knew was with the Palestine Liberation Organization, from whom they received arms. He said the Brigades had gotten about 3.5 billion lire (nearly \$3 million) over the past three years from the kidnappers of businessmen and politicians.

2 Fight for Italian Party Leadership

ROME — A struggle for leadership of Italy's Christian Democratic Party, which has provided every postwar premier except the present one, narrowed Monday to two contenders.

Luigi Ciriaco De Mita, 54, influential in the party's left wing, and former Premier Arnaldo Forlani, 56, emerged as candidates for party secretary at the party's six-day congress.

The winner will play no formal part in government, but as head of the country's largest party he will be instrumental in choosing the next prime minister. Mr. De Mita appeared to have a majority of votes, but political analysts said the stronger personality of Mr. Forlani, who was prime minister when a series of scandals forced his government to quit last year, might prove decisive in the secret ballot later this week.

7,000 Vietnamese Working in Russia

MOSCOW — The Soviet government, reacting angrily to what it termed Western "slander," conceded Monday that 7,000 Vietnamese were working in Soviet enterprises, including some in Siberia.

But Izvestia said the Vietnamese, men and women aged 17 to 35, were in one-year training programs to learn skills needed in their homeland and were not being exploited.

Izvestia denounced "bourgeois" newspapers in Europe, the United States and Japan for conducting a "campaign of falsifications" about the program.

Mercenary Testifies in South Africa



Joining in inauguration ceremonies for Alvaro Alfredo Magaña, right, El Salvador's provisional president, were, from left: Gen. Jaime Abdi Gutiérrez, the former vice president; José Napoleón Duarte, the former president; and Roberto D'Aubuisson, the Constituent Assembly leader.

U.S. Cities Confronted With Rising Number of Homeless

By Judith Cummings
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Cities all over the United States are straining with the problem of what to do about homeless people.

Like New York City, which has had to commit unprecedented resources to cope with an expanding street population, urban centers across the country are being forced to abandon the illusion that there is a place for everybody and everybody is in his place.

In the industrial Northeast, Columbus, Ohio, is not the hardest hit city economically. Yet last fall the city, with a population of half a million, was forced to open its first public shelter.

"We are handling the walking wounded," said the Rev. Gary Witte, who runs the city's new Open Shelter. "When you accommodate 150 a night in a city of Columbus' size, where there was no such facility six months ago, you just know there's a great need."

In Houston, the Travelers Aid Society receives 1,000 hard-pressed people a month, a group the Houston director, Virginia Cuviller, calls "the economically displaced." The figure has increased nearly 40 percent from a year ago.

While some cities are working to add municipal shelters, forces are at work in other areas to reduce the number of homeless in the central city. San Diego has an ambitious downtown redevelopment project that has replaced low-cost hotels with new office buildings and shopping areas. The existing

Slumping Economy and Cuts in Aid Are Cited as Causes

missions in the area say they have subtly been urged to relocate by those who fear that derelicts will spoil the renewal project's chances for success.

An important part of the national debate over what to do about the homeless turns on the question of whether provision of more shelter space encourages more people to rely on it.

Robert M. Hayes, a lawyer for the Coalition for the Homeless, brought a lawsuit that resulted in a landmark consent decree in 1981 in New York requiring the city to provide a specified standard of shelter for any homeless man asking for it.

Conference Set

Since then the city's shelter capacity has doubled and the influx of clients has prompted officials such as Calvin Reid, director of the Men's Shelter, to complain, "As you improve the services, you stimulate demand."

National organizing efforts have been begun by those who reject policies designed to discourage applicants to shelters. This week in Boston, the National Conference

on Social Welfare will convene a meeting at which the public agencies and traditional providers of shelter such as the Salvation Army and Volunteers of America will attempt to form a coalition.

Meanwhile, the supply of housing for the very poor is dwindling.

Washington, which has a rental vacancy rate of 2 percent, has 22,000 occupied public housing units and 10,000 people on a waiting list. In Detroit, the tightening of eligibility rules for emergency shelter, made for economy reasons, have caused placements to drop from 4,000 adults and 2,030 families in 1979 to 910 adults and 1,192 families in 1981.

People with mental disabilities have been increasing the street population since a reform movement 20 years ago required that they be released from hospitals unless they were dangerous to others or themselves. Many, along with the elderly and physically disabled, have lived in community homes, where they have been housed in exchange for their general assistance or Social Security checks. Concerns are beginning to be voiced by officials that with reduc-

"Where are we going as a nation?" she said. "That's a question nobody seems to be addressing. We need to rethink completely what's going to become of all these people."

Magaña Takes Oath as President Of El Salvador, Appeals for Peace

By Richard J. McLellan
New York Times Service

warmly when the oath was completed.

The three vice presidents were sworn in minutes later as the outgoing civilian-military junta, headed by José Napoleón Duarte, looked on.

The vice presidents, representing the major political parties are Raul Molina Martínez of the conservative National Conciliation Party, Mauricio Gutiérrez Castro of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, and Pablo Mauricio Álvarez of the centrist Christian Democrats.

The new president promised that his Cabinet, which is expected to be named next week, would also represent a spectrum of political interests to further "national unity."

Mr. Magaña, a 56-year-old lawyer and economist, is a political centrist with close ties to the Salvadoran armed forces. He has headed the country's largest mortgage bank for the last 17 years.

Mr. Magaña's speech repeatedly stressed the need for unity and sacrifice to end the civil war that has convulsed the country for the last two years and to restore its shattered economy.

The oath was administered by Roberto D'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly and of the far-right Nationalist Republican Alliance.

Mr. D'Aubuisson had bitterly opposed Mr. Magaña's candidacy, maintaining that it was forced on the Constituent Assembly by the military, but the two embraced.

Dignitaries Present

The government changed hands shortly before noon Sunday as Mr. Magaña took the oath of office before hundreds of Salvadorans and foreign dignitaries in the heavily guarded Legislative Palace.

The oath was administered by Roberto D'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly and of the far-right Nationalist Republican Alliance.

Mr. D'Aubuisson had bitterly

opposed Mr. Magaña's candidacy, maintaining that it was forced on the Constituent Assembly by the military, but the two embraced.

Car Bomb Kills Italian Man

Reuters

REGGIO DI CALABRIA, Italy — A car bomb in this southern Italian seaport on Monday killed a building contractor who had received extortion threats from the Mafia, police said.

Another was the armed forces, which he said "loyally fulfilled their promise to guarantee, protect and defend the electoral process."

A third was the "governments of the countries that helped us in our difficult hours."

They report finding more and more women and younger people, particularly blacks and members of other minority groups, slipping into a category that was once dominated by alcohol-ravaged older men. Many of the new homeless are the victims of the high unemployment rate.

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Suharto Victory Appears Certain

But Opposition Parties Expect to Make Inroads

By Pamela G. Holle
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — The government is calling the general elections Tuesday to celebrate of democracy. But like the Javanese epic dramas all Indonesians know by heart, there will be no mystery about the outcome.

The military-backed government party, Golkar, will win control of the House of Representatives. The Moslem-supported United Development Party and the non-Moslem Indonesian

NEWS ANALYSIS

Democratic Party will come in second and third to form the loyal opposition.

In 1983, the 460-member House — which includes 100 appointed members, mostly from the military — will meet with the 920-member People's Consultative Assembly to elect President Suharto, 61, unanimously to a fourth five-year term. He has announced that he will retire in 1988.

Former Military Man

Mr. Suharto, like other Southeast Asian leaders of his generation such as Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore and Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, has built a political system with elements of democracy that nonetheless ensures his continuation in power. Since voting is mandatory for Indonesians over 17, the turnout on Tuesday will be large, and the military, determined to

keep a lid on an easily excitable electorate, will be highly visible.

Mr. Suharto is a military man turned politician. As such, he has no worry about receiving a mandate for the continuation of his "new order," a concept that assumes that economic development will lead to shared prosperity in a stable political environment maintained by the armed forces.

His opponents say, however, that the influence of the military has disillusioned its supporters, the most prominent of whom is Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, the former armed forces chief who presided over the birth of Golkar and who is considered the father of the modern Indonesian Army. His criticism of the government is blunt. He contends that the new order he once supported has failed, because "the army more or less is the government."

His opponents say, however, that the influence of the military has disillusioned its supporters, the most prominent of whom is Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, the former armed forces chief who presided over the birth of Golkar and who is considered the father of the modern Indonesian Army. His criticism of the government is blunt. He contends that the new order he once supported has failed, because "the army more or less is the government."

Rioters Arrested

It had been hoped that with this election a confident President Suharto would loosen his grip on the press and his political opponents. But shortly after a riot at a Golkar rally in Jakarta in early in the campaign, the military stepped in to restore "national stability." The government temporarily banned Tempo, an Indonesian newsmagazine, for reporting the Jakarta riot as well as riots in Solo and Jogjakarta.

Ostensibly to protect the electorate from internal disruptive influences, a number of rioters

— alleged ex-Communist agitators and troublemakers — were arrested, among them a prominent Jakarta lawyer who had criticized Mr. Suharto's candidacy.

"Differing political views are allowed, providing they don't create disturbances," said Lt. Gen. Yoga Sugama, head of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency.

Golkar is expected to fare worse than it did in 1971, when it received 62.6 percent of the vote, or in 1977, when it got 62.1 percent. The Moslem-backed United Development Party appears to have gained popular support at Golkar's expense.

Moslem Strength

The Indonesian Democratic Party, which may be lucky to win 10 percent of the vote, includes a faction of new Sukarnoists that could be a political force in the future. For now, the party is badly fragmented.

A stronger Moslem party may not necessarily exacerbate tensions between the government and the Moslem community. But a stronger party would encounter stronger pro-Western groups that oppose the government's policies on education, holidays and political representation.

Essentially, devout Moslems object to what they call the secularization of national life. In the government's favor in this 90-percent-Moslem country of 150 million people is that most Moslems do not practice their religion; most will vote for Golkar.



President Suharto

kar because it has no religious affiliation and represents the status quo.

If Mr. Suharto decided to run for president by popular vote in 1983, many observers feel he would win easily. Indonesia, under his 15-year regime, has recovered from the fiscal mess left by Sukarno. It now grows enough rice to feed itself. The country's debt, with the help of oil revenue, is now in line with its ability to pay. Inflation has been reduced from 21.9 percent in 1979 to 6.8 percent in 1981.

But President Suharto, despite his economic success, is still a soldier, and his critics say that therein lies the trouble with his outlook and Indonesia's elections.

Vietnamese Curtail Attack In Cambodia

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Vietnamese forces in western Cambodia have pulled back from several hills areas that had been targets of a determined four-month offensive against guerrillas of the toppled Khmer Rouge regime, a senior officer of the military supreme command said Monday.

He said Vietnamese infantry and tank drivers backed by artillery and occasional air power, had failed to take the key mountain stronghold of Phnom Malai, adjacent to the Thai border. The Thai officer said Vietnamese dry-season offensive was cut short by unseasonal April rains.

The officer said combined

Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese

troops had been fighting

the possession of "land, sea and air

forces, as well as other war potential."

Japan, Amid Debate on Revision, Marks Anniversary of Constitution

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The 35th anniversary of Japan's postwar constitution was celebrated Monday amid a growing debate over whether to revise the 1947 document.

It is sometimes called Japan's "peace" constitution because of Article 9, which says that Japan forever renounces "the use of war as a means of settling international disputes."

Support for revising the constitution has come from conservatives in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, among others. Pressure to retain it comes from the opposition Socialists and Communists.

70% Support Article

Public interest in the 166-article document has increased, and a current best-seller in Japan is a simple book called "The Japanese Constitution," which is printed in large type, without footnotes or explanations, and with some simple photographs.

According to a survey conduct-

ed by the Mainichi Shimbun, 70 percent of the people support Article 9. In answer to another question, only 32 percent said they favored amending it. The second paragraph of the article outlaws the possession of "land, sea and air forces, as well as other war potential."

6 NATO Nations Begin Rapid Force Exercise

Reuters

BAUMHOLDER, West Germany — Troops from Belgium, Britain, Canada, West Germany, Italy and the United States Monday began a monthlong field exercise designed to test NATO's rapid deployment force, a spokesman said.

The maneuvers, dubbed "Ardent Ground '82," involve 1,200 men from artillery, mortar and helicopter units of the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force who are taking part in operations in the Baumholder region of Rhineland-Palatinate.

According to a survey conduct-

William Primrose Is Dead; Renowned Violist Was 77

The Associated Press

PROVO, Utah — William Primrose, 77, a world-renowned violinist, died Saturday of cancer.

Mr. Primrose was born in Glasgow, Scotland. His talents were recognized early by his father, a violinist, and he entered Guildhall School of Music in London as a

teenager, making a successful violin debut with orchestra in 1923.

He was persuaded while in his early 20s by his teacher, the Belgian violinist Eugene Ysaye, to turn to the viola. Mr. Primrose became the violist of the London String Quartet, with which he toured Europe and the Americas from 1930 to 1935. He was invited by Arturo Toscanini in 1937 to play in the NBC Symphony. He left that orchestra in 1941 to launch his career as a solo violinist.

During the next two decades, Mr. Primrose became what the conductor Serge Koussevitsky called the world's greatest violist. The violinist Yehudi Menuhin once termed Mr. Primrose "the first star of the violin."

A heart attack in 1963 and a progressive loss of hearing dramatically reduced his activities as a concert artist, and he increasingly turned to teaching and writing. He was affiliated with the Curtis Institute.

Kassem al-Rimawi

AMMAN, Jordan (AP) — Kassem al-Rimawi, 64, who was pre-

ferred by Jordan briefly in 1980,

died Thursday of a heart attack.

He also served as deputy premier and defense minister and was several times speaker of Parliament.

The legal battle begins Tuesday

in U.S. District Court in Chicago.

France brought the case in U.S.

courts to escape French liability

limits, which would have restricted

any damage award in that country

to something less than \$30 million.

The results of the case will affect

a tanker industry that is suffering

from the worst depression in its

history due to the worldwide oil

glut, marine insurers, who had

their worst year in history last

year, and the victims of future oil

spills.

Crucial to all sides is the legal

issue of whether laws, treaties and

old maritime traditions strictly

limiting the liability of ships at sea

should give way to the challenge of

victims of catastrophic tanker pol-

lution.

Liability Limited

In 1967, after the Torrey Can-

yon sank in the previous worst oil

spill on record, the tanker industry

established a fund to pay pollution

claims. In subsequent years most

maritime nations — but not the

United States — enacted treaties

that set uniform limits of liability

to match those funds set up by

tanker owners. When the Amoco

Cadiz went down, that limit was

about \$30 million.

The takers protected tanker

owners from an international

patchwork of liability rules and

limits, but failed to cover the poten-

tial cost of massive spills. The

U.S. Senate refused to ratify the

treaties after opponents com-

plained of the low liability limits.

France, however, approved the

treaties and obviously came to re-

gret it in the aftermath of the

Amoco Cadiz.

The government filed its own \$300-million

claim in U.S. District court a few

blocks from the corporate head-

quarters of Standard Oil.

The first phase of the Chicago

trial will be devoted entirely to the

issue of liability limits. Attorneys

for Indiana Standard are seeking

Shariatmadari Reportedly Admits He Knew of Anti-Khomeini Plot

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — A former ayatollah accused of supporting a plot to overthrow Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has repented and asked for forgiveness, the Iranian press agency said Monday.

It said that Kazem Shariatmadari, 82, was interviewed on Tehran television Sunday night and "repented for not reporting the plot to officials and asked for forgiveness." It said that he pledged "to fight against them in the future."

The agency did not say whether Ayatollah Khomeini agreed to the pardon. His aides have demanded

that Mr. Shariatmadari be brought to trial. He has been under house arrest since April 16, when he was stripped of his religious titles by the Shiite Moslem religious authorities in Qum.

"Adverse Propaganda"

"Shariatmadari requested Imam Khomeini to prevent adverse propaganda of the mass media regarding the plot to officials and asked for forgiveness," it said.

The agency did not say whether

Ayatollah Khomeini agreed to the

pardon.

Mr. Shariatmadari was accused

of supporting a coup attempt by former Foreign Minister Sadeq

Ghohbazeh, who was arrested April 8. Mr. Ghohbazeh corroborated the charge in a televised confession last month.

The press agency did not say

when Mr. Shariatmadari was inter-

viewed. But his son, Hassan Shar-

iatmadari, said at his home in Hamburg that the interview was recorded in mid-April "under consider-

able pressure" and "may be

falsified."

Mohammed Reyahri, a mili-

tary judge, said that Mr. Shar-

iatmadari gave no "sound reply" to

charges against him, the Iranian

agency reported.

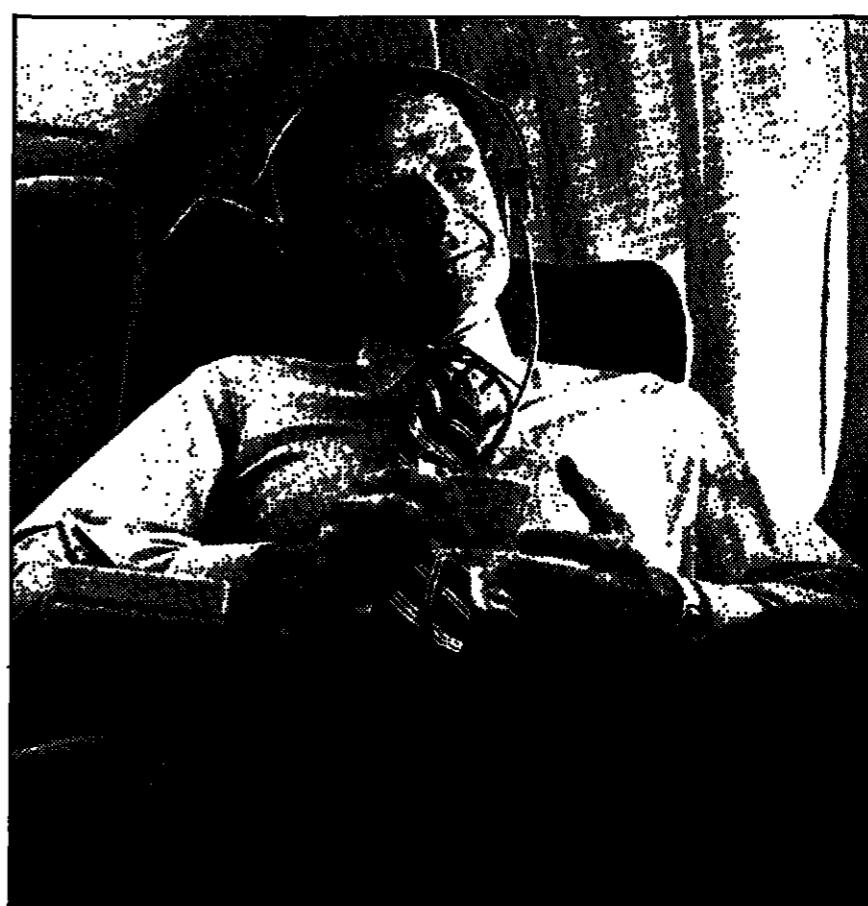
"Under the pretext of being ill,

Shariatmadari answered only written

questions," the judge was quoted

as saying. "Reyahri stressed that</p

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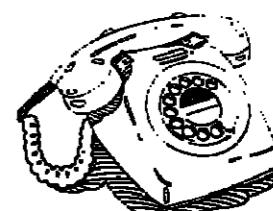
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Reform in Salvador?

The democratic process has produced a perverse result in El Salvador. Reform is on the defensive. Its advocates in the political parties came up short in the new constituent assembly, and its supporters in the armed forces must now throw their weight around to compensate. Meanwhile, some of the more suspect elements of the old hard right are in the catbird seat. They have the seats in the assembly and they can invoke the very fairness of the elections to discredit the proponents of reform, who include the opposition politicians, many top army officers and, not least, the United States.

A respected independent economist and banker, Alvaro Alfredo Magaña, has been confirmed as the provisional president of the government. But he got his job not through the Salvadoran civilian political process but through intervention in that process by reform-minded officers and by diplomats and congressmen of the United States. The body that confirmed him, the constituent assembly, seems firmly in the grip of former Maj. Roberto D'Aubuisson, known in the past chiefly for his death squad connections and his attempted coup. Under him, the assembly (the legislature) has repealed the decree authority that the old junta used to introduce reforms, and has voted itself powers that

conceivably will enable it to thwart the provisional government (the executive). Meanwhile, the assembly will be writing a constitution and organizing new elections.

Reagan critics had warned that El Salvador, caught up in war, revolution and violence, was not ready for early elections, especially for elections in which the excluded left would not be available to offset the resurgent right. The administration may have been overconfident, but it felt that the prospect of building a more democratic base made the risk worth taking.

It seemed a reasonable risk to us, too, and we still feel that way. To see why, it is necessary to go back to the stunning turnout of March 30. Although parties of the old order profited from it, it is inconceivable that the Salvadoran people were voting to restore the old order. They were responding perhaps to the right's promises to end the war and "improve" the reforms, but they were not inviting back the oligarchy whose misrule created the crisis regarding their lives.

Peace and reform are what Salvadorans demanded on March 30. Mr. D'Aubuisson should not mislead his mandate. If the Reagan administration does not hold him to it, the U.S. Congress surely will.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Too Little in Poland

The steps that Poland's junta has announced to ease its martial law are four months overdue. Last December, the release of some persons never even charged with a crime and the relaxation of curfew and travel restrictions could have made credible the regime's proclaimed desire for national reconciliation. At this stage, they prove only that the "normalization" of authoritarian rule remains its real agenda.

General Jaruzelski's government is still unwilling to risk any significant restoration of freedom. Note first that Lech Wałęsa and virtually all the other well-known Solidarity leaders are expected to remain in custody. The main exception is Jan Kulaj, whose freedom appears to have been bought by his willingness to endorse the Communist-controlled United Peasants Party.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Increasing Pressure in the Falklands

The dramatic changes that have taken place in the Falklands dispute over the weekend do not rule out the prospects of a negotiated settlement, even if it is no longer realistic to hope for a peaceful solution. For it is apparent that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher intends gradually to increase military pressure on the unyielding Argentine regime, until Britain either forces Argentine troops to leave or decides on an armed showdown...

Somehow a way out will have to be found if stability is ever to return to this region.... Mrs. Thatcher deserves credit at least for trying to achieve her ends without bloodshed, but with each new step she is

forced to take, the risk of a serious conflagration grows. How long will Argentina be able to hold out against trade sanctions by the Commonwealth, U.S., Europe and Japan? With the Argentine president's political reputation at stake, he will have to decide between economic suicide or ultimate military humiliation.

The pity is that he fails to realize — or cannot persuade his colleagues to accept — that there is now more to be gained by negotiation and achieving international goodwill by doing so, than by a stubborn and futile resistance in which he is being steadily outmaneuvered by his adversary, and which is only aggravating the plight of the country.

—From the *South China Morning Post* (Hong Kong).

Letters

Imaginary Enemies

Youth's current preoccupation with imaginary enemies, described in "How-To Manuals Give Scoring Tips on New Video Games" (IHT, Feb. 17), is good news. Maybe there's hope. Maybe a generation intellectually capable of untangling Rubik's Cube and mastering Pac-Man will show nothing but contempt and disinterest for the simple-minded consequences of mass annihilation threatened today on this generation's nuclear chessboard.

LOUIS H. CARUFEI, Paris.

Question of Semantics

The article (IHT, March 3) on the Senate debate over whether journalists should be allowed to think or not (on the subject of the CIA) gives the impression that Sen. Hayakawa had, aesthetically if not effectively, the last word. When the subject of semantics came up, he insisted that his opinion should be deferred to on the grounds that "I have written five books about the subject."

The senator has a right to his opinion, but it should be noted that most working semanticists would disagree with it: His field, the "general semantics" of the late Count Korzybski, has about

the same relationship with the discipline of semantics that "creation science" has with biology. Meanwhile, it would be more sensible if the Senate were to consider what is going to happen when a journalist is arrested for naming CIA agents. Prosecuting will be tantamount to admitting that the story is true, something the CIA has (sensibly) never done before.

DAVID BLOOM, Singapore.

What's the Policy?

Regarding "U.S. Eases Trade Curbs on Syria, South Yemen" (IHT, March 5):

1. The U.S. says that the fight against international terrorism is a high priority, and though it considers Syria and South Yemen as encouraging it, agrees to sell them aircraft, not because they, in its opinion, changed their attitude, but because of economic considerations.

3. The U.S. continues to sell grains to the USSR despite Afghanistan and Poland.

4. The U.S. accuses France of being friendly to the Arabs because of mercantile and economic considerations pertaining to oil.

Obscene Proposal

Regarding "Only 15 of 4,000 Internes Accept Offer of Passports to Leave Poland" (IHT, March 9), this comes as no surprise. If, like me, you had met any of the men and women who constituted the Solidarity trade union you would have been struck by their commitment to their country and to their fellow workers. Independent trade unions can only be formed by workers inside their own country. General Jaruzelski's obscene proposal to dump Solidarity leaders in the West has been correctly rejected by Western governments. More important, as your report indicates, it is being rejected by Solidarity members themselves.

HERMAN REBHAN, Geneva.

May 4: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Race Against Rabies

NEW YORK — Mr. William Cooper Procter, the wealthy president of the Procter and Gamble Soap Company, arrived in New York, having traveled in the fastest train from Cincinnati in a race against death from hydrophobia [rabies]. He owns one of the finest kennels in Ohio, and was bitten two days ago by a pet setter. Later he learned that every dog in the kennel was suffering from hydrophobia. An automobile was waiting at the railway station to take Mr. Procter to the Pasteur Institute. Fearing that his own dogs might have bitten others, Mr. Procter notified the authorities in Cincinnati, who have ordered every dog at large in the part of the city near the kennels to be shot.

1932: Pershing's Surprise Prize

PARIS — Elated by the news of his award of the \$2,000 Pulitzer prize for his book, "My Experiences in the World War," as 1931's best history of the United States, Gen. John J. Pershing reached Paris from the U.S. liner Leviathan. "On the level, you're not joking!" he asked from the window of the transatlantic special when told about the \$2,000 prize. "What a pleasant surprise! How shall we spend it, boys?" The American wartime leader expressed great enthusiasm over his return to Paris, declaring he had had a fine crossing on the Atlantic. He announced he intended to supervise the construction of the battlefields monuments of which he was in charge.



'Dam' Fine Election, Folks. Show Me to Your Oligarchs.'

The Greek Tragedy of Glasgow

By Ray Van Sandt

NEW YORK — A quiet drama is taking place on the west coast of Scotland in the city of Glasgow, a drama with all of the earmarks of a Greek tragedy. The hero of the story was once stalwart, influential and powerful. Today, as a result of a fatal flaw and the machinations of fate, the hero, isolated without power or influence, is struggling to survive.

The hero is the city itself. Glasgow was once an industrial giant. Known as the second city of the British Empire, it was second only to London in influence and importance. It was one of the first truly industrial cities in the world. The banks of the River Clyde provided the setting for Glasgow's factories, which at first produced textiles, then steel and machines that were used to build and run factories in other parts of the world.

When the machines began to power the ships that supplied the empire, Glasgow and the Clyde again offered the perfect setting for construction of ships that grew in number and size: Cunard's Lusitania, the Queen Mary and many others. They were ships to connect and defend the empire, ships to supply armies, ships to fight wars. Glasgow prospered. It was too good to last. The economic crisis that followed World War II had an immediate and lasting effect on the city. There was a glut of ships. The empire was gone. The complex problems of cities that had been best by success had not been addressed. In Glasgow as in other industrial cities, the Malthusian warning that population outgrows resources took on a new twist — the needs and desires of the people outgrew the ability to fulfill them.

For success comes an awareness of progress and a desire for a higher standard of living. Services must be provided. The services are funded by taxes. Businesses pass tax increases along to the consumer, and the consumer demands higher wages to maintain his higher standard of living. The cycle continues until the industry and the worker price themselves out of the world market.

The writer, who lives in Florida, spent more than three months in Glasgow last winter. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

Despite War's Dangers, Nationalism Thrives

By Flora Lewis

NEW YORK — There is something whimsical in going about the Middle East — where people habitually turn on the radio on the hour because they expect bad news any moment — hearing reports on the Falklands crisis, and considering plausible new calls for abolition of the nation-state.

In his series in The New Yorker magazine on the danger of nuclear annihilation, recently published in book form, Jonathan Schell identifies the nation as the root evil of conflict that can lead to nuclear war. Since the bomb cannot be disintegrated, Schell suggests disintegrating the nation-state and thus getting rid of the cause of major war.

But there is evidence everywhere, and nowhere more than in the Middle East, that man is a tribal animal. Tribes were the earliest social form, evolved before any weapons more complicated than sticks and stones. Their command on human loyalty remains deeply embedded, even facing the awesome atom.

The nation is the largest, most elaborate expression of tribalism so far. And nationalism has never been so exalted and entrenched. With the passing of fealty to kings, the nation has become the articulation of social existence.

The United Nations is partly to blame for this. It has enhanced and multiplied the claims of nationhood as the key to identity. Sovereignty, which once had to do with who settled where, who conquered whom and which ruler married which other ruler's offspring, has been elevated into a sacred principle. The concept of one-nation-one-vote has come to be considered a kind of natural right, like the civil rights of the nation-state and thus getting rid of the cause of major war.

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Exchange Imbalances And Japan's Exports

By Penelope Hartland-Thunberg

WASHINGTON — As manu-

facturers and traders, the Japanese are neither awesome nor seen as tall, despite the increasing numbers of U.S. businesses who imply that they are. American awe is based on Japan's export success, which in turn is founded in the experience of U.S. consumers. From automobiles to zippers, Americans find that their economic success has been constantly borne in mind that their money for buying Japanese as well as foreign business.

The economic accomplishments of the Japanese should not be belittled. Their quality control, managerial efficiency, high productivity and long-term business acumen are admirable. But it should be constantly borne in mind that their economic success has been based on tight government controls over the availability of money and credit to Japanese as well as foreign business.

The Japanese have been able to plan their industrial development and export strategy effectively by regulating the flow of money and credit. Only those industries that have been identified as the growth industries of Japan are permitted to borrow at Japan's low interest rates. Other industries pay higher rates for smaller amounts of credit, or are denied credit at any price.

In an open economy, low Japanese interest rates would induce U.S. and European businesses to borrow in Tokyo rather than in New York, London or Zurich. Booming Japanese exports would attract U.S. and European multinational companies to set up operations in Japan in order to draw on low-cost borrowing and share in the new growth markets developing there. Such an increased demand for credit would cause Japanese interest rates to rise. Rising U.S. interest rates would lower Japanese demand for the yen, thus raising the value of the yen.

But the Japanese money market is not open. It is rare for a foreign business to concern to be permitted to borrow from Japanese banks. When it happens, special government permission is required.

Constant Complaints

The constant complaint heard from Americans and Europeans is that Japan closes its markets to their imports. The criticism misses the mark, for the important distinction stems from Japan's credit markets. In contrast, Japanese import markets are now almost completely free of legal barriers to commodity imports. Those import quotas and high tariffs that remain would, if removed, only slightly dent their huge export surplus.

Commodity markets and money markets in today's world are deeply interdependent; Japan cannot retain an open market for goods at home or continue to benefit from open markets abroad while maintaining a closed market for money.

In shutting off their domestic money market from the world and restricting bank credit by direct controls rather than by price (higher interest rates), the Japanese are putting themselves and the world trading system at great risk. The yen will remain undervalued as long as Japanese interest rates are insulated from those of the rest of the world. The undervalued yen will continue to give Japanese exports an unfair advantage in foreign markets. That will generate increasing resentment against Japan and increasing pressure for protection against its competition.

There is nothing wrong with U.S. exporters that a yen at 175 to the dollar would not cure.

The writer, a former member of the U.S. Tariff Commission, is a senior fellow in economic research at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. She contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

1982, The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

U.S. Steel to File Dumping Action

NEW ORLEANS — U.S. Steel said Monday that it will file unfair trade petitions against South Korea, France, Italy, Brazil and West Germany, alleging that they are exporting steel at unfairly low prices.

The so-called anti-dumping petitions are to be filed Friday at the annual meeting of the U.S. government, the company told stockholders at the annual meeting here. The government could move to block the imports if it finds that the countries are dumping and that the sales are hurting the U.S. industry.

U.S. Steel said it will file countervailing-duty petitions against subsidized welded pipe imported from all five countries and against subsidized plate and sheet imported from South Korea. The company also plans to file multiple actions against foreign exporters of seamless pipe in the next 60 to 90 days.

The U.S. steel market, operating at about 50 percent of capacity, has been crippled by dumped and subsidized imported steel, the company's chairman, David Roderick, said.

Hoechst Seeks Plastic-Capacity Cuts

FRANKFURT — Hoechst said Monday that the European plastics industry should appeal to European Economic Community authorities for permission to discuss plans to reduce overcapacity in standard plastics.

Rolf Sammet, management board chairman of Hoechst, said at a press conference that the industry needs exemption from anti-cartel rules to hold such talks. For its part, he said, Hoechst plans to scrap a polyethylene plant in Frankfurt and a polystyrene plant in the Netherlands, eliminating capacity of 110,000 metric tons a year.

Mr. Sammet said that preliminary talks on possible EEC action already have been held and that there appears to be a consensus in the industry that some moves are needed.

InterFirst to Acquire Texas Bank

DALLAS — InterFirst of Dallas has announced plans to acquire First United Bancorp. of Fort Worth in an exchange of shares valued at about \$80 million.

First United's \$2.4 billion in assets would raise InterFirst's assets to about \$20 billion. InterFirst, known until this year as First International Bancshares, already is the largest bank holding company in the Southwest and 17th largest in the United States.

The merger plan, announced Saturday, is subject to shareholder and regulatory approval.

Castle & Cooke Omits Dividend

SAN FRANCISCO — Castle & Cooke said Monday that it will omit the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents a share and pay a 2.5-percent stock dividend instead.

The food company, which earlier reported that profit in the second quarter of 1982 fell 50 percent from a year earlier to \$3.1 million, cited depressed earnings and said it wants to conserve cash.

Du Pont May Defer Sales of Assets

WILMINGTON — Du Pont may delay its program of asset sales, the company's chairman, Edward G. Jefferson, said at the annual meeting Monday.

Late last year, Du Pont announced plans to obtain at least \$2 billion through the sale of assets, mainly natural resources, by the end of 1984. The plan called for completion of one-third of the program in 1982. Mr. Jefferson said the recession and the recent decline in oil prices have reduced demand for energy reserves, adding: "We do not intend to sell at depressed prices."

Exxon Withdraws From Largest Shale Oil Project in U.S.

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Exxon, the world's largest energy company, has withdrawn from the Colony shale oil project in Colorado, the most ambitious attempt in the United States to produce synthetic fuels commercially.

Exxon, though its Exxon U.S.A. subsidiary had a 60 percent share in the \$5 billion project, and its action on Sunday appeared certain to doom the endeavor, as Tosco, owner of the remaining 40 percent, immediately said that it "cannot prudently" continue the Colony project alone.

While construction has been progressing satisfactorily, the estimated probable cost of the project has continued to increase," said Randall Meyer, president of Exxon U.S.A. "Exxon believes the final cost would be more than twice as much as we thought; it would be when we entered the project."

Under the operating agreement between Exxon and Tosco, Exxon must buy Tosco's share of Colony, if Tosco asks that it do so. Tosco on Sunday said it was exercising the option, and that it therefore would receive about \$380 million from Exxon.

Of that amount, about \$80 million will be used to repay loans from the federal Synthetic Fuels Corp. About \$120 million of the total is the amount of Tosco's own investment in the project — a sum that Exxon is also required to provide. Taxes account for \$80 million.

Tosco will realize a net of about \$100 million from the settlement, equal to approximately \$4 a share, Tosco said.

"We are not lacking for invest-

Mexico Seen Accepting

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a move that could be a step toward OPEC membership, Mexico has agreed to accept observer status in the cartel, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, a trade publication.

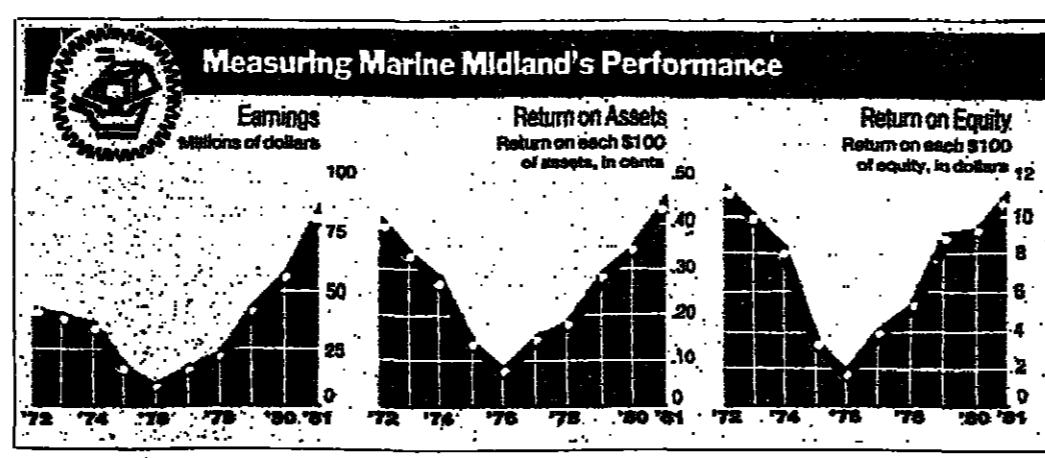
The publication, which cited no specific sources, said in Monday's edition that Venezuelas would sponsor Mexico and make the formal nomination at OPEC's next scheduled meeting, in Quito, Ecuador, on May 20.

Maria Tarr, oil attaché in Venezuela's embassy in Washington, said she was unaware of any change in Mexico's policy but indicated that Caracas has long wanted to bring Mexico closer to OPEC. Mexican officials could not be reached by telephone.

Feeling Scrubbed

OPEC states themselves have not been able to meet even their reduced production ceilings. Recently, Shiekh Maha Said al-Oteiba, president of OPEC and the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, said the group's daily output had plunged to less than 16 million barrels, more than a million under the official ceiling.

Latin American nations have lost influence in OPEC in recent



Marine Midland Goes Shopping With Funds From Hongkong Bank

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Having emerged from a deeply troubled past, Marine Midland Banks is trying to make up for lost time by creating a nationwide federation of commonly owned but autonomous banks.

Armed with capital from Hongkong & Shanghai Banking, which now has a 51-percent interest in the New York bank, Marine is aggressively seeking to buy banks around the United States. Hongkong Bank, one of the most powerful banks in Asia, operates more than 400 offices in 40 countries and is especially strong in the Far East, the Midwest and India.

Because federal law prohibits interstate banking, Marine's purchases cannot be made final until the law changes, but the bank is confident that the change will come fairly soon. Until then, it is holding options to trade nonvoting preferred stock that it owns in the out-of-state banks for common voting stock. If the acquisitions do not go through, the preferred can be redeemed over 20 years.

So far Marine has invested almost \$100 million in two such arrangements, and it has eagerly been combining the Eastern United States, particularly Florida, in search of candidates. It is unwilling to specifically say where it is looking and how much it expects to invest.

"You've got to pick your partners," said Edward W. Duffy, chairman and chief executive officer of the bank holding company, which is the nation's 14th largest and has \$18.7 billion in assets.

We want to be a leading nationwide bank during the 1990s," said John R. Petty, Marine's president, who earlier this month was named chief executive officer of Marine Midland Bank, the holding company's primary subsidiary. The holding company is based in Buffalo, N.Y., and the bank has two official headquarters, one in Buffalo and one in New York.

Since the capital infusion from Hongkong Bank, Marine has been struggling to bring its earnings up to par with other banks of comparable size. Last year, it ranked 11th out of the nation's 15 largest bank holding companies in terms of return on each \$100 of total

assets. Marine's return was 47 cents, compared with an average of 53 cents.

The company's 1981 results represented a strong turnaround from 1976, for example, when its return on each \$100 of assets was 8 cents, but was still far from its goal of a 60-cent return by 1984.

"You've got the momentum from the turnaround, but now they've got to get into the trenches and try to make it work," said James J. McDermott, vice president and analyst at Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, a securities firm that specializes in bank stocks. "I don't know if it will fly for them."

Although it began to recuperate in 1977, Marine's process was agonizingly slow because the bank was caught in the vicious circle of needing capital to produce profit and needing profit to produce capital.

For that reason it turned to Hongkong Bank, which in return for a \$236-million injection of capital, obtained control of Marine in 1980 but allowed all senior officers and directors to keep their posts.

Marine's management insists that it operates independently. Hongkong Bank is aware of our general strategy," Mr. Petty said. But Lawrence W. Cohn, a vice president and bank-stock analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds, said he recently was told by the Asian bank's chairman that Marine will be Hongkong Bank's vehicle for expansion in the United States.

Mr. Duffy said Marine's current approach to forming an interstate unit is the product of the bank's past troubles. "When, in the '70s, other banks were buying sales finance and mortgage banking companies across the country, we couldn't do that," he said.

But, even then, Marine continued to have good relationships with its correspondent banks in the United States, which has made the current program possible, he said. Marine calls its arrangement "enriched correspondent relationships."

Marine's experience with Hongkong Bank appears to have set the stage for the New York bank's investments in Industrial Valley National Bank of Pennsylvania and Central of Ohio.

Industrial Valley is the 12th-largest banking com-

(Continued on Page 11)

McCardell Resigns As Harvester Chief

From Agency Dispatches

CHICAGO — Archie R. McCardell resigned Monday as head of International Harvester just before the company's union workers ratified \$200 million in contract concessions and new job security.

Louis W. Menk was named to replace Mr. McCardell as chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the farm implement company, which recently restructured nearly \$4 billion in debt.

Donald D. Lennox, formerly president of the IH Manufacturing Group, was named president and chief operating officer.

Mr. Menk retired recently as chairman and chief executive officer of Burlington Northern.

The action was taken at a special meeting of the Harvester board.

The United Auto Workers said Monday that its members ratified the new 2 1/2-year agreement with Harvester by a margin of 64.2 percent.

It said the pact, which covers 20,000 active and 10,000 laid-off UAW members, will be in effect through Sept. 30, 1984.

The UAW said the pact includes a profit-sharing plan and a \$1-million operating budget to launch programs for retraining and placement of workers.



Under the new contract, UAW members will forfeit a 3-percent annual wage increase and their quarterly cost-of-living raise.

Mr. McCardell's resignation completed a management shakeup that began when Warren Hayford resigned March 19 as president of the company. Mr. McCardell had assumed Hayford's site.

Harvester said the management change would help secure approval from its lenders for modifications needed in Harvester's financial structure.

The company also announced it plans to cut costs by \$650 million during the current fiscal year — not counting the savings included in the new contract.

Mr. McCardell's tenure as head of one of the nation's largest companies was a troubled one.

He took over in 1977 and as an incentive to lead the company to new heights, was given a bonus of \$1.5 million and a \$1.8 million loan at 6 percent interest to buy 60,000 shares of the company. That was in addition to his \$450,000 annual salary, and, if Harvester met certain performance criteria, the loan was to be forgiven.

Harvester did well initially under Mr. McCardell. In the fiscal year that ended Oct. 31, 1979,

his second year on the job — the company earned \$369.6 million, nearly double the previous year's earnings.

Mr. McCardell became the subject of some stockholder controversy last year as a result of Harvester's decision to "forgive" the loan in 1980.

Harvester has reported losses of almost \$300 million for the first quarter and of more than \$1 billion for the last six quarters.

Regan Sees Delay in Rate Decline

Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Monday that interest rates probably will not come down as fast as he had previously thought.

At a Senate appropriations subcommittee hearing, Mr. Regan said, "The economy is flat — dead in the water, or whatever analogy you want to use." However, he said he still believes that the recovery should start in the second half of this year, "and you should see signs of that before this summer."

Because of the lack of agreement on the federal budget, the Treasury secretary said, "the recovery might be a little less robust ... And there may be a little delay in interest rates coming down as fast as we thought they would."

His comments were in line with those he made last week after the budget talks broke off with no agreement. He had warned that the recovery, when it comes, probably will not be as strong as expected because of the lack of an agreement on how to trim the large projected federal budget deficits.

After the hearing, Mr. Regan would not be pinned down on when he thought the first signs of recovery would appear. However, he said he expected the first signs to show up in inventory accumulation.

Mr. Meyer said that "nothing has happened in the economic outlook or in project improvements which would offset such an increase in investment costs."

No Change at Rundel

SYDNEY (Reuters) — Development of Australia's Rundel oil shale deposit is proceeding as planned despite Exxon's withdrawal from the Colony project, an Eso Australia spokesman said Monday.

Mr. Good, who is leading a slate of five candidates for election to Exxon's board of directors at the company's annual shareholder meeting on May 11, had campaigned to oust Tosco's management and sell its interest in the Colony Project back to Exxon.

In an interview, Mr. Good said that he would continue to press for Mr. Winston's removal. The dissident shareholder argued that Tosco could afford to pay approximately \$20 a share to stockholders if it sold its full Colony interest to Exxon.

Mr. Winston termed Mr. Good's anticipation of a \$20-a-share cash payout a "fanciful suggestion."

During the hearing on the Treasury budget, Mr. Regan said he is coming more to the view that, instead of the current tax system, the United States should have a lower, flat tax rate on income without any provision for deductions.

"A flat tax has a lot going for it," Mr. Regan said. He said he is currently considering various proposals that have been suggested for a lower flat tax.

Separately, the Commerce Department reported that U.S. construction spending fell 0.8 percent.

Markets Closed

All banks and financial markets in Belgium, Great Britain, Japan and Luxembourg were closed Monday due to local holidays.

Traders were dismayed by reports the Federal Reserve has tightened credit, and some short-

term interest rates rose as a result. The rate on federal funds, overnight reserves bank lend one another, reached a high of 15.62 percent after opening at 14.87 percent. Few analysts were surprised, however, by Friday's report of a \$1.9-billion rise in the nation's money supply.

U.S. Trust said Monday that it has lowered its broker loan rate to 15.5 percent from 16 percent. The rate ranges from 15.5 to 16.5 percent at large banks.

As the budget dispute dragged on, President Reagan and Republican congressional leaders met for an hour in an effort to find a unified negotiating position. Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker told reporters, "Budget talks between the White House and Congress broke down last week."

Analysts said stocks appeared to strengthen as bond prices rallied during the afternoon. However, the relatively slow trading indicated that many investors stayed on the sidelines because of poor earnings reports, high interest rates, huge projected budget deficits, the recession and tension over the Falklands dispute.

The market actually performed very well today considering all the background pressures it came under," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer.

In late trading, Textron, the conglomerate with large defense capabilities, was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues after a block of 542,700 shares was traded at 21%.

American Telephone & Telegraph made the list with blocks of 115,000 shares and 100,000 shares, both at 54%.

All of these Securities have been offered outside the United States.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / April 27, 1982

U.S. \$50,000,000

Hertz Capital Corporation B.V.

and

GM, Ford to Unveil Europe Models

Reuters

DETROIT — General Motors and Ford Motor have said they plan to introduce new models in Europe.

GM plans to introduce a Spanish-built subcompact S-car in Europe in September as part of a project costing \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion over three years, the automaker's president, F. James McDonald, said Monday. He also said in an interview that a right-hand-drive version of the S-car will be introduced in Britain early next year.

The GM executive said the S-car assembly capacity at the Figueres-La Asamblea plant will be about 270,000 cars each year. Other GM sources said the camemaker expects to produce 17,000 S-cars in Spain by year-end.

SUMMONS

Case Number WEC 068489
Superior Court of the State of California
County of Los Angeles
West District Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90401

Plaintiff: ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Defendants: SHAMS PAHLAVI, aka
H.H. PRINCESS SHAMS PAHLAVI;
MEHRAD PAHLAVI; ROBERT BEER
FINANCE N.V., and DOES 1 through 50 inclusive.

NOTICE: You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

AVISO: Usted ha sido demandado. El Tribunal puede demandarle sin audiencia a menos que Usted responda dentro de 30 días. Lea la información que sigue.

If you wish to seek the advice of an attorney in this matter, you should do so promptly so that your written response, if any, may be filed on time.

SI Usted desea solicitar el consejo de un abogado en este asunto, deberá hacerlo inmediatamente. Si no lo hace, su respuesta escrita, si hay alguna, puede ser registrada a tiempo.

1. TO THE DEFENDANT: A civil complaint has been filed by the plaintiff against you. If you wish to defend this lawsuit, you must, within 30 days after this summons is served on you, file with this court a written answer to the complaint. Unless you do so, your default will be entered on application of the plaintiff and the court will enter judgment against you for the relief demanded in the complaint, which could result in garnishment of your wages, taking of money or property or other relief requested in the complaint.

DATED: June 30, 1981
JOHN J. CORCORAN, Clerk
By Albert E. Orloff, Deputy

2. NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVING DEFENDANT: SHAMS PAHLAVI, aka H.H. PRINCESS SHAMS PAHLAVI

A written response must be in the form prescribed by the California Rules of Court. It must be filed in this court with the proper filing fees and paid to your attorney or to each plaintiff's attorney and on each plaintiff not represented by an attorney. The time when a summons is deemed served on a party may vary depending on the method of service. For example, see CCP 415.10 through 415.50. The word "plaintiff" includes cross-complainant, "plaintiff" includes cross-defendant, "defendant" includes cross-defendant, the singular includes the plural.

ATKINSON, ANDELSON, LOYA,
RUD & ROMO
911 Studebaker Rd, Suite 250
Long Beach, CA 90815
(213) 493-3571.

ODWYER & BERNSTEIN, P.C.
69 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005
(212) 228-3839.

Mr. McDonald said GM has invested significant sums in an engine, transmission plant and several other Spanish facilities "to increase our share of the European automobile market."

He indicated that the large investment was needed to finance construction of plants in Spain and Austria for producing parts for the new subcompact.

Ford plans to introduce a new Sierra-model in Britain and West Germany in September or October, the automaker's president, Donald E. Peterson, said in an interview.

He said the auto is designed to replace the Ford Tamana-Corina models. The Ford president added that the Sierra will be assembled at plants in Britain and West Germany.

GM also is considering a venture with Suzuki Motor of Japan to sell a Suzuki-built minicar in the United States, Mr. McDonald said. GM acquired a 5-percent stake in Suzuki last August. "We would expect to initially sell 75,000 to 100,000 of the new cars each year in the U.S. and Southeast Asia markets, he said.

Meanwhile, a Chrysler executive said in an interview that his company and Peugeot of France are considering assembling small Peugeot-designed cars in the United States by 1986. Robert S. Miller, executive vice president, finance, said the proposed project could cost about \$500 million. Chrysler owns about 15 percent of Peugeot.

If you wish to seek the advice of an attorney in this matter, you should do so promptly so that your written response, if any, may be filed on time.

SI Usted desea solicitar el consejo de un abogado en este asunto, deberá hacerlo inmediatamente. Si no lo hace, su respuesta escrita, si hay alguna, puede ser registrada a tiempo.

1. TO THE DEFENDANT: A civil complaint has been filed by the plaintiff against you. If you wish to defend this lawsuit, you must, within 30 days after this summons is served on you, file with this court a written answer to the complaint. Unless you do so, your default will be entered on application of the plaintiff and the court will enter judgment against you for the relief demanded in the complaint, which could result in garnishment of wages, taking of money or property or other relief requested in the complaint.

DATED: July 20, 1981
JOHN J. CORCORAN, Clerk
By Albert E. Orloff, Deputy

2. NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVING DEFENDANT: SHAMS PAHLAVI, aka H.H. PRINCESS SHAMS PAHLAVI

A written response must be in the form prescribed by the California Rules of Court. It must be filed in this court with the proper filing fees and paid to your attorney or to each plaintiff's attorney and on each plaintiff not represented by an attorney. The time when a summons is deemed served on a party may vary depending on the method of service. For example, see CCP 415.10 through 415.50. The word "plaintiff" includes cross-complainant, "plaintiff" includes cross-defendant, "defendant" includes cross-defendant, the singular includes the plural.

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High Court Says Futures Brokers Face Private Suit

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, resolving a major scandal in commodity futures trading, ruled 5-4 Monday that people victimized by manipulations of a commodities market can sue their broker and the exchange for fraud.

The justices rejected arguments from commodities exchanges and brokers, who said allowing such suits could make them liable for millions of dollars in damages.

The cases before the justices presented a complex business dispute focusing on whether commodity trading laws can be enforced in private suits.

Writing for the majority, Justice John Paul Stevens concluded that the history of federal law involving commodities "quite clearly indicates that Congress intended to protect all futures traders from price manipulation and other fraudulent conduct."

In dissent, Justice Lewis Powell charged that the majority was flatly wrong in its interpretation of what Congress intended in enacting the law. He was joined in dissent by Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices William Rehnquist and Sandra Day O'Connor.

Much of the dispute stemmed from the most significant scandal in the recent history of commodity futures trading — the deficit by two leading potato processors, J.R. Simplot and P.R. Taggares, on contracts to deliver approximately 100 million pounds of potatoes in May, 1976.

Marine Midland Goes Shopping for Banks

(Continued from Page 9)

pany level, and the more urban executive found at Marine's New York City unit. Marine executives agree that big differences in style still exist among its top officers but insist that they work smoothly as a team.

Mr. Duffy, 55 years old, is basically a country boy who rose from the ranks of one of Marine's relatively small affiliates, in Waterford, N.Y. He lacks the image of a big-time banker, but officers say there is no doubt he is strongly in command, has been chiefly responsible for the comeback and is Marine's link with Hongkong Bank.

Mr. Petty, 52, who joined Marine in 1976, had been a partner in Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb and before that had spent six years in the Treasury Department under Presidents Johnson and Nixon. Between 1968 and 1972 he was assistant secretary for international affairs.

Another senior executive vice president, 41-year-old W. James Titzer Jr., spent most of his career at Citicorp and has developed a highly sophisticated strategy for

the bank, including its thrust beyond New York.

Eugene T. Mann, 51, another senior executive vice president, falls among Marine's more earthy types and, in fact, has moved to Buffalo, to which he has developed a strong loyalty. He boasts of having "repossessed cars in Flushing" and of having "opened a hot dog bar in the Rockaways" before he joined Marine.

"We have had our dreamers who thought they could do exotic things," Mr. Mann said of Marine's former senior officers. "Today, he continued, "we don't have dreamers, we have professional managers who want to get ahead."

Coca-Cola Gets Approval

Reuters

HOUSTON — Coca-Cola stockholders Monday approved the acquisition of Columbia Pictures Industries. Coca-Cola said at its annual meeting that 83.3 million shares were voted in favor of the transaction, 6.9 million were voted against it and 4.6 million abstained.

W. German GNP Seen Growing 0.5% in '82

Reuters

BONN — West Germany's real gross national product probably will grow about 0.5 percent this year after contracting 0.3 percent in 1981, the country's leading economic research institute said Monday. They also said West Germany should record its first current account surplus since 1978.

On the forecast for economic growth, one of the five institutes disseminated: The Institute for World Economics of Kiel predicted that year if there were no new political troubles or major disruptions in foreign trade or payments.

The institutes predicted that exports will grow 7 percent in volume this year, down from 8.5 percent in 1981, and that will start growing only in the second half of 1982.

Last week, West Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, predicted that the current account would be nearly in balance this year if there were no new political troubles or major disruptions in foreign trade or payments.

The institutes predicted that exports will average more than 1.7 million and that inflation would be about 5 percent.

The country's jobless rate fell to 8.1 percent in February after setting a 27-year high of 8.2 percent in January.

Mr. Lahmstein agreed with the forecast that inflation will slow. But, he said, referring to the unemployment forecast, "The improvement in conditions is not sufficient in 1981. Mr. Lambdorff last month predicted that unemploy-



COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelt.
1st Quar. 1981 1980
Profits 24.1 Loss 1982
Per Share 2.39 Loss 0.88

Switzerland

Hoffmann La Roche
Year 1981 1980
Revenue 6780.0 5850.0
Profits 644.3 627.4
Loss 530.0 580.0

United States

Du Pont
1st Quar. 1981 1980
Revenue 34,200.0 37,100.0
Profits 250.0 208.0
Per Share 1.06 1.32

West Germany

Hoechst AG
Year 1981 1980
Revenue 34,200.0 29,100.0
Profits 426.4 554.3

Zimbabwe Controls Prices

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The Zimbabwe government Monday announced price controls — ranging from no change to controlled markups of as much as 65 percent.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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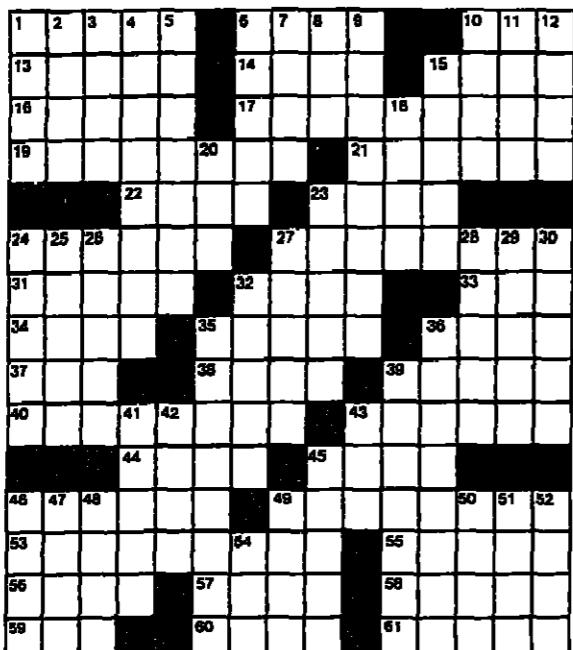
Gulf International Bank
8-13 King William Street
London EC4
England

MOVED TO
2-6 Cannon Street
London EC4M 6XP

The London branch of
Gulf International Bank B.S.C.
will move from 8-13 King William Street,
London, EC4P 4LD to new premises
at 2-6 Cannon Street,
London, EC4M 6XP,
on Tuesday,
4 May, 1982.

Gulf International Bank B.S.C.

London: 2-6 Cannon Street, London, EC4M 6XP.
Telephone: 01-248 6411 (20 lines)
Telex: 881288/8813326 GIBANK G
Dealers' telephone: 01-248 9931
Dealers' telex: 8956282-6 GIBFEX G

CROSSWORD Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

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Art Buchwald

Deficient Thinking

WASHINGTON — One of the things the American people pay their president and their legislators for is to handle the United States budget. It's a messy job and most of us are too busy to deal with it.

That's why there has been a lot of anger by the average citizen over the impasse between the administration and Congress.

Klonikide, my milkman, told me, "I can't deal with it. Way is the president appealing to me?"

"He has nowhere else to turn," I told him. "Reagan's offered to go the extra mile, but the Democrats won't let him walk it."

"What's the problem?"

"It's a question of philosophical differences, based on the fact that the Democrats want to cut the deficit and Republicans want to give everyone a tax cut."

"I thought the president said when he was running for office the Democrats were for big deficits and the Republicans were against them."

"He did say that, but now that

U.S. Takes Lead In Consumption Of Foie Gras

The Associated Press

PARIS — The French Center for Foreign Commerce has announced that Americans consumed 94 tons of pâté de foie gras in 1981, taking over the unofficial world championship from the Swiss, who consumed a mere 90 tons of the livers of force-fed geese and ducks.

The economic crisis appears to be having little effect on worldwide sales of the product, with exports up a comfortable 18 percent from 492 tons to 583 tons.

For the producers, that meant total foreign sales of 77.3 million francs (\$12.6 million), up from 63.4 million francs in 1980.

Foie gras is undergoing a boom in the United States, according to the producers, going from 54 tons in 1980 to 94 tons last year. Even better are sales to the British, who bought 60 tons in 1981 compared to 28 the previous year.

he's seen the size of the deficit for next year, he's changed his mind."

"How big is the deficit going to be if Reagan's budget goes through?"

"The Democrats say \$180 billion."

"How much will they settle for?" Klonikide asked.

"Not one nickel more than \$100 billion. Reagan has offered to split the difference, but Tip O'Neill said the deficit is not negotiable."

"Which figure do you like?"

"I've never been one for big government deficits," I admitted. "But I guess I could live with \$110 billion if it would make everyone happy."

Klonikide asked, "Why can't Reagan and Congress live with it?"

"Because we've never had that kind of deficit before. The Democrats predict if Reagan doesn't slash defense spending and eliminates 10 percent tax cuts, the deficit will grow to \$216 billion in 1984 and to \$233 billion in 1985."

"That's a lot of bread. What is Reagan's answer?"

"He says the only way you can cut the deficit is by getting the economy going again, and the only way you can get the economy rolling is to give everyone their tax cut, and build a strong defense for America."

"It makes sense to me," Klonikide said. "Maybe I might go along with a \$150-billion deficit if that would make Reagan happy."

"But if we have a \$150-billion deficit," I said, "that means the government will have to borrow money from the people and interest rates will soar and there won't be any capital left for getting private industry back on its feet. At least that's what the Democrats claim."

"What does Reagan say to that?"

"He says the Democrats are just trying to make him look bad, so they'll win the 1982 elections."

"Why would they want to do that?"

"How do I know?" I said testily.

"The question is, Klonikide, what are you going to do about the U.S. budget for 1983?"

"Why is it my problem?"

"Because Reagan's thrown it in your lap."

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Antonio Olinto: A Tale Of a Return to Africa

By Elaine Davenport
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Eight years before Alex Haley published his blockbuster, "Roots," a little-known Brazilian author, Antonio Olinto, wrote a similar novel exploring his country's heritage, called "The Water House."

Like "Roots," "The Water House" is the saga of freed slaves and their West African background — but Olinto's former slaves were Brazilian, and he did not make a fortune.

Indeed, when Olinto's book was first published here in 1970 in an English translation from Portuguese, it "died," according to Van Milne, the editor who has just reissued it in paperback for his Panorama Library.

Now, however, Milne says, "The timing is right, especially for the African market. It's a notable work and very sophisticated." And with Olinto also receiving offers to film the epic, "The Water House" at last seems poised to win some popular recognition.

Olinto knew that Haley had read "The Water House" before he wrote "Roots" and some of Olinto's friends had pointed out the similarities. But Olinto remained convinced that the two books are "entirely different. Haley may have gotten inspiration from my book, but anyone can have ideas," he said

equally in a recent interview here.

His novel traces the path of Mariana Silva, freed from slavery as a child in Brazil, through her nightmarish six-month journey by ship to Lagos, her family's home in what is now Nigeria. Mariana becomes a maternal figure, grows wealthy and builds the Water House, which symbolizes her success.

"The African Negroes went to Brazil," says the diminutive Olinto, "and took the African culture. Then their descendants went back to Africa, taking the Brazilian culture to Africa. What a mixture."

Olinto knows Lagos well, having opened the Brazilian Embassy there in 1961-2 and remained as cultural attaché. During his three-year tour he met some of the old slaves, who still spoke Portuguese and sang Brazilian songs. He eventually assembled the trees of about 500 of them.

The character Mariana is based on one of them — Romana da Conceição, whom Olinto and his wife befriended. "We loved her," says Olinto, "and took her to Brazil for three months. In Lagos, the Union of Brazilian Descendants has the motto 'While there is breath there is hope.' That is one day to see Brazil — not return for good — and we gave Romana that chance."

Olinto's first stab at his subject was a nonfiction book called "Brazilians in Africa." "I knew a few anti-apologists and people interested in African politics would read it," Olinto says, "but it would never be read by thousands."

For five years he thought about writing it

as a novel. "A novel conveys feelings much better," says Olinto. "The novel has no commitment to reality or facts. It is an idea of how good and of how bad people can be, and by giving an idea of the heights and depths a human can reach, the author lets the reader feel the reality much better."

Finally, in 1968, he took three months off, went to Rio de Janeiro and wrote a thousand words a day until "The Water House" was finished. "I had finally decided that I had to do it," says Olinto. "Even if I was too tired or had drunk a bit too much that evening, I would still go home and write."

"The Water House" is written in a style called *oriki*, which Olinto compares to poetry. *Oriki* derives from the Yoruba language, spoken in parts of West Africa.

"Most primitive nations speak in poetry rather than prose," Olinto explains. "When you came here today, for example, I said, 'Good morning, how are you?' But if I had said 'Oh you who come from the rain with your green eyes, be happy in my house,' that would be *oriki*. The ex-slaves in Lagos use either a traditional *oriki* or they invent one. Mariana spoke only *oriki* in her day-to-day life."

For an English-language book, this style is a departure. "Brazilian and Nigerian writers and their language have spurned that characteristic of their language because they want to be accepted like an English author," Olinto says. "It's quite natural and I'm not afraid to change. But he did when he went to the U.S. The explanation is ecological."

Once again, Africa has lured Olinto. He has been asked to write a book commemorating the arrival 500 years ago of the Portuguese in Wari, a town on the delta of the Niger River.

The story he will tell is of the Prince of Warri, who went to Portugal, attended the University of Coimbra and married a Portuguese noblewoman. He returned to Africa 10 years later with his wife, four ladies-in-waiting, three priests and two servants.

Olinto's research so far has turned up 11 previously undiscovered documents on the prince. But he was unable to discover how the Portuguese and their natives felt about this incident of cross-culture. He is considering writing a factual book that also speculates on the unknown human facets of the story.

He is, in fact, developing a specialty in cross-cultural literature. Another book in his works is already 300,000 words long and traces a Brazilian family from 1790 to his immigration to Europe in 1968. It will end in 1982 when its members return to Brazil. Olinto's cross-cultural cultures do not, however, run to writing in both Portuguese and English. "I have tried but just can't write in English," he laughs. "I think in Portuguese and end up writing in Brazilian English."

One reason is the strong cultural heritage that the Africans retained in Brazil. During one of Olinto's stints lecturing on Brazilian Negro culture at New York's Columbia University, he was, he says, often asked why "What you have to love is words."



Antonio Olinto: A poetic style

black culture had thrived in Brazil but had been mostly lost in the United States.

"My explanation is that 50 million years ago the continents of South America and Africa were together," says Olinto. "Driving along the eastern Brazilian coast and the West African coast provides exactly the same experience. Everything — land, trees, weather — is the same. So when the Negro left West Africa to go to Brazil, he did not have to change. But he did when he went to the U.S. The explanation is ecological."

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PEOPLE: Randolph Hearst Weds An Italian-Born Woman

Randolph A. Hearst, chairman of the board of Hearst Corp. and president of The San Francisco Examiner, was married to Maria C. Scruggs in a ceremony at his home in Hillsborough, Calif. The bride was born in Rome and has lived in the United States for 24 years, the last 14 in San Mateo County, Calif. Hearst was recently divorced from his wife of 41 years, Catherine. . . . A daughter of the Count of Paris, pretender to the French throne, has married an American who heads a publishing company in Charleston, S.C. Claude de France, Princesse d'Orléans, married Amédée La Cugna in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on April 27 but the marriage has just been disclosed. The bride is the youngest daughter among the 10 children of Henri Robert Ferdinand Marie Louis-Philippe d'Orléans, Comte de Paris, whose royal lineage dates back hundreds of years. She was born in Morocco where her parents were in exile during World War II. Claude de France previously was married to the Duke of Aosta, a cousin of the Duke of Windsor.

Alwin Nikolais, the multimedia dance choreographer, who was presented with the 31st annual Capezio Dance Award in a ceremony at the Juilliard School in Manhattan. "If there's a National Prune Week, why not a National Dance Week?" said Walter Terry, the dance writer, who was master of ceremonies. He urged the audience to petition President Reagan to proclaim a National Dance Week.

Alwin Nikolais recalled that, in his hometown of Southport, Conn., if you said the word "art," they'd ask, "Art who?" His first experience of dance was a performance by Mary Wigman, the German expressionist modern-dance choreographer. "I understood her," he said, "and I couldn't understand why. In my youth, I never hoped to get beyond Hartford. I certainly never thought I'd live to see the phenomenon that exists today, when even here in this country with a population of 50,000 or over, has its own production of 'The Nutcracker' dream come true. Every American can now be a prince or a Sugar Plum Fairy."

Ida Mandi Burch of Moyers, Wash., and her daughter graduated an assertiveness training class at nearby community college. Burch will be 100 years old July 19. Her daughter, Jessie Jackson, 59, asked why a 99-year-old woman would take assertiveness training. Burch replied, "Why not? Learning is important, keeps you mind awake. It's easy to do nothing in life. Then your mind goes to sleep. I can get bossed around. People aren't always fair in what they expect of elderly people. I just told them, that's all."

Quote — Dudley Moore says he can take professional criticism in stride but gets vicious about personal attacks, which he can only answer "in an equally primitive fashion" — which is to say a small club and invert it in the nose of the person. He went on to tell Dennis Cunningham of WCBS-TV: "There was one critic in England, I won't say his name, but it's embalmed on my mind, and he just sort of misquoted me. Sort of taking stories [from] doubtful sources and attributing them to me. I hate that sort of thing. I think it's very unfair and deserves a large punch in the mouth." Moore thought it over and added, "I hope he's a small man, very, very frail."

Some of the dance world's liveliest wits got together to celebrate

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